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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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## BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

MAILED

AUG 2 0 2007

**GROUP 3600** 

Application Number: 09/782,765 Filing Date: February 13, 2001 Appellant(s): KENNEDY ET AL.

SCOTT LUNI For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER** 

This is in response to the appeal brief filed December 12<sup>th</sup>, 2006 appealing from the Office action mailed September 21<sup>st</sup>, 2006.

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### (1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

## (2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

## (3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

#### (4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

No amendment after final has been filed.

## (5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

# (6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

#### (7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

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## (8) Evidence Relied Upon

6,931,454 TE et al 08-2005

6,216,141 STRAUB ET AL 04-2001

### (9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claim1, 3-7, 9, 10, 12-17, 19, 21, 23-27, 29, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Straub et al (U. S Patent No 6,216,141) in view of Ta et al (U.S. Patent No 6,931,545).
- 3. As per claims 1, 9, 10, 19, Straub et al teach a method of distributing a document of a user, the document including at least one of textural and graphical information, the method comprising registering document distribution services of a plurality of document distribution providers with a document distribution system controller, the document distribution services including at least one of print services, electronic mail services, and publishing services; receiving a distribution request for the document from the user at the document distribution system controller, compiling a list of distribution options for the document with the document

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distribution system controller based on the document distribution services of the document a distribution providers, and presenting the list of distribution options for the document to the document provider (see abstract, figs 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 12 and their accompanied text, and column 2 lines 29-3 lines 67, 9 lines 9-46). Straub et al fail to teach wherein the user provides the content to the system for distribution. However, Ta et al teach a system/method wherein the user provides the content to the system for distribution (see column 5 lines 11-6 line 22). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Straub et al to include Ta et al's system/method wherein the user provide the content to the system for distribution because this would have ensure that users' content is properly distributed.

4. As per claims 3-7, 11-17, 21 and 23-27 and 30, they disclose the same inventive concept as claims 1, 9, 10 and 19. Therefore, they are rejected under the same rationale.

#### (10) Response to Argument

Claim Mapping

Broadest Claim 1,

Limitation	Art Straub 6,216,141	Art Ta et al 6,931,454
A method of distributing a document of a user, the document including at least one of textural and graphical information,	a client computer connects to a computer network, and retrieves a "main" channel guide containing a list of content providers from which a user can select one or more content providers. Based on the user's selections, the client computer retrieves one or more documents associated with a content provider selected from the channel guide. The one	A content provider, such as a document publisher or distributor, provides, for example, protected content to a user, for consumption within a trusted user environment. (abstract)

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	content provider or topic of information. (see column 9 lines 9-22).	
wherein the user provides the document to the document distribution system controller		a content provider and distributor 300 provides digital content, such as a document, to a user system 400. The user system 400 comprises one or more system components such as hardware components and/or various software applications (see column 5

Applicant's argue that the prior arts Straub et al. patent taken alone or in combination with Ta et al cannot be considered a user as recited in independent claims 1, 9, 10, 19, 26, and 27 because the one or more content providers of the Straub et al. patent are not presented with nor do they make a selection of distribution options for the document. Alternatively, the actual user of the system and method of the Straub et al. patent cannot be considered a user as recited in independent claims 1, 9, 10, 19, 26, and 27 because the user of the system and method of the Straub et al. patent is not the party providing the document. According to Applicant the Examiner recognizes that the Straub et al. patent "fail[s] to teach wherein the user provides the content to the system for distribution." Therefore, Applicants argue that the Ta et al. patent provides that "a content provider and distributor 300 provides digital content, such as a document, to a user system 400". As such, the Ta et al. patent provides that during the course of use, "the user 400 would request from the content provider 300 one or more documents, such as an electronic book, a multimedia file, a presentation, a form template, or the like" whereby upon receiving the request, "the content provider and distributor 300 could provide the requested content in protected form with a profile identification 10 to the end user 400". Thus, with the

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system of the Ta et al. patent, according to the Applicant the <u>content provider 300 is the entity</u> providing the content (i.e., one or more documents) while the user 400 is the entity requesting the content from the content provider 300.

Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant characterization of the prior arts in independent claims 1, 9, 10, 19, 26, and 27, applicant disclose a system and method wherein among other things the user of the system provides the document to the document distribution system. From Examiner perspective, a content distribution system usually comprises a distribution entity, a user entity and a content provider entity. Generally the content provider provides content to the system and the user request content from the system. In the Applicant claims there is only one entity that provide and request content to and from the distribution system. Therefore, when the entity/party requests content from the system, it acts as a user and when the same entity/party provides content to the distribution system, it acts like a provider. Therefore the user is the same as the provider providing content to the system. It is obvious that in Ta et al system, as acknowledged by the Applicant and also it is well know in the art, any party attached to a system a user of the system. Therefore, since the Ta et al patent provides that "a content provider and distributor 300 provides digital content, such as a document, to system 400", the content provider of Ta et al's system is a user of the system that provides content to the system. Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant that the party in Ta et al's patent cannot be considered a user as recited in independent claims 1, 9, 10, 19, 26, and 27 because the it only provides content to the system.

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## (11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

There are no related proceedings

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

John Winter

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